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343 Main St. **BAKER'S** 345 Main St.

San Diego Fair

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 12.—The pigeons of the campaniles and cornices overlooking the Plaza de Panama at the San Diego Exposition have now become so tame that many of the colony of 2,900 will feed from the hands and shoulders of casual visitors as well as the Spanish boy who has been training them. The sight of the thick conveyances sweeping down from the flowered covered walls is singularly like that of St. Mark's in Venice. The gorgeous peacocks which strut over the lawns in Las Huertas de Montezuma and the pepper grove, overlooking the Canyon Espanol and the ocean, are fairly tame, and even the myriad goldfish in La Laguna de las Flores and the smaller lagunitas of the botanical gardens have been trained to rally at the sound of a gong which announces the arrival of dinner time.

The building of the western states along La Via de los Estados are now complete. That of New Mexico, a replica of the ancient mission on the Rock of Acoma, is one of the most impressive. The thick shrubbery of the canyon covers the rear of the building and beds of cactus are strewn about the front to carry out the idea of the desert where the ancient mission stands. Montana's building, on the other side of the highway, faces the gap between New Mexico and Washington. Further down the road Utah's building looms up and nearby the pavilion of Kansas, almost concealed in thick foliage. These structures form a steady line in the vision of the observer who stands on the great Puente Cabrillo, over which lies the path of the visitor entering the west approach, "La Puerta del Oeste."

The exhibits of the different states are moving in swiftly and forces brought to San Diego are working at full speed in an effort to have installation completed two weeks before the opening date. Washington's forestry display is now entirely placed and Utah's agricultural exhibit is well advanced. Montana is concentrating on agriculture and New Mexico is scattered over a wide range of subjects, with minerals, including the precious metals, taking an important part.

The California building, the most expensive on the grounds, is not devoted to a display of resources, this work being left to the various country groups, represented in blocks in the buildings of Kern and Tulare and Alameda and Santa Clara counties, the Sacramento Valley, taking in the northern section, the San Joaquin Valley, taking in the middle section, and the southern counties, whose model intensive farm and citrus orchard are among the intensely interesting outdoor exhibits.

The tractor building about which farming machinery will be shown in operation and the first outdoor automobile show in history lie to the north.

"Camp Babrillo," the United States Marine camp on the San Diego exposition grounds, is complete and the erection of the tents will begin shortly. The force of marines and their regimental band will play an important part in the parades of 1915. The camp overlooks the bay, with the permanent marine camp and the aviation camp across on North Island. Throughout 1915 there will be regular aeroplane service between the exposition and Coronado and other

LOCKJAW IS THE CHIEF WORRY OF DOCTORS IN WAR

No Danger of a Cholera or
Pneumonia Scourge Says
Dr. Woods Hutchinson.

Cholera and pneumonia, the terrors of all armies since war began, are less to be feared in the European war than ever before, in the opinion of Dr. Woods Hutchinson, writer and lecturer on popular medical topics.

"Sanitary Conditions Good"

"Cholera will not run its devastating course through the armies now facing each other in Europe," says Dr. Hutchinson. "Not because the disease is any less the specter of war, but that these armies are butchering each other under the best sanitary conditions that ever obtained in war."

"This throughout has been a war in which transportation facilities between the armies and their bases have been kept to the highest standard. As a result, food and water in all the armies seem to be of the best, from all we can learn from returning physicians. This means that the men are being kept physically up to the mark and are less susceptible to disease."

"We have a vaccine for treating cholera which, although not quite as good as that used in smallpox, is effective, and all the armies are well supplied with it. The water supplied to the men is filtered before it reaches the camps."

"Despite the exposure in the trenches, I do not expect to see pneumonia a heavy factor this winter. The lessons learned by the medical profession in the three wars of the last decade enable those of this war to state of much of the ravages of disease, through the winter and spring. Of course, the men are almost continuously in action. They frequently

are over-exhausted, but they are kept as physically fit as is possible, much more fit, perhaps, than in any other war in history."

Tetanus from Fertilizer

The new question is handling the wounded, Doctor Hutchinson said, was that of preventing and treating tetanus. "The battles in northern France and Belgium are fought on highly cultivated farm lands, and many of the wounded get fertilizer and the soil into their wounds. This frequently results in tetanus. All the soldiers are equipped with first aid kits, and most of the wounded are brought into the field hospitals with their wounds so treated that no infection results."

"You see the modern steel bullet makes a less dangerous wound than the old lead bullet. The heat created by its travel through the rifle virtualy sterilizes it, and if the bullet does not enter the wound it is healed with ease. The shrapnel wound is no more dangerous than the old shell wound. Virtually no difficult problem faces the surgeon or physician in his war."

Americans Not Wanted

He was asked why it is that no more American physicians are going to the front. "Many would like to go," he said, "but they are not wanted." A young friend of mine asked me a month ago to obtain a place with the Red Cross for him. I was told that the Red Cross already had 2500 names of young doctors on the waiting list.

"The Germans have a highly efficient corps of surgeons and physicians. There may be a falling off in numbers among them, and I have heard that there is a great need of lay practitioners in Germany, as all the medical men have gone to war, but the countries engaged have their own physicians and are not in need of help from us."

He spoke of the character of the wounds. "Wounds of the head and shoulders are found mostly since the men have taken to fighting in the trenches. Naturally such wounds, unless a vital part is hit, are easier to treat successfully than abdominal wounds. There is less danger from infection in a wound through the lungs than one through the stomach."

Urges Segregation of Defectives

Doctor Hutchinson talks with some knowledge of conditions in the trenches because he has several cousins

coast cities.

In addition to fathering the aeroplane flight from New York, guaranteed by Ralph Apperaman to establish a transcontinental record of seven days, the San Diego exposition is assisting in the desert automobile classic from El Paso to San Diego on New Year's. The purse has already reached \$20,000, and probably will be higher. Inquiries from the principal drivers of the world are already filed and the 1,200 mile classic is expected to establish an important record in automobile history.

The route is over the line by which the bulk of 1915 motor travel will come, but the racers should cut the time below five days, with two days required for the run from the Texas border city to Phoenix, Ariz., and three more for the remainder. The last control will be at Yuma, Ariz., with one day for the run through Imperial Valley and over the last divide.

That social neighborhood centers be developed in connection with the school system.

That municipalities provide supervised amusements, particularly concerts, moving picture shows, etc.

That employers of domestic servants be required to furnish them a suitable room in which to receive company.

That the number of hours of labor for domestic servants be fixed by law.

For Protection of Laboring Class

That the rights of the laboring class be protected.

Adequate insurance against poverty.

"The man's part in the social evil," says the committee, "is despicable and mean enough to merit the harshest terms of reproach and disgust. The exploit of the body and soul of woman for money gain is worthy to be the lowest outcast in society, rather than the weaker, ignorant or unfortunate person exploited. The penalties for such exploitation must be made severe, and must come with absolute certainty upon conviction."

Fine System Unjust

"The fine system, which is unjust and worthless for both men and women, should be abolished; male offenders should be punished for contempt of court when the follow the common custom of giving a fictitious name before the court and should be given a time sentence to a penal institution, not escapable by the payment of fines, thus sharing their guilt with the state."

The report gives the number of immoral places existing in the larger cities of the state which meet with little or no official interference.

now seeking service as surgeons with the English army, and they have written to him of conditions.

He advocated segregation of all defective children out of the public schools. He said the surest cure for criminality in the next generation is to prevent the defectives and criminals of this generation from reproducing their kind.

Thrones Would be Vacant

He maintained that criminals, inebriates, prostitutes and other unfortunate are all of a subnormal class, to be treated as a medical problem and not through punishment through courts and prisons. He said this class amounts to about two per cent of the population.

In talking of the Binet-Simon test used in learning the mental age and responsibility of children, he said, "I believe if this test were applied to the monarchs of Europe three thrones, at least, would become vacant."

WANTS NEW CHARTER.

CAMERON, Dec. 12.—The city of Cameron will ask the legislature for a new city charter at the session soon to be held, that will enlarge the boundaries of the city. Two years ago such a charter was granted by the legislature, but it failed of ratification at an election.

LIQUOR CHIEF CAUSE OF VICE IN WISCONSIN

Says the Report of Anti-Vice
Committee and Radical
Proposals Are Made.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 12.—Fifteen months' study and investigation of the vice problem in Wisconsin by the legislative anti-vice committee have resulted in radical proposals for law enforcement and better social conditions, summarized in an exhaustive report which has just been filed with the secretary of state.

Contributory Causes Named

The greatest cause of commercialized vice, the report says, is the use of intoxicating liquor. Contributory causes are public dance halls, roadhouses, poorly lighted parks and public places, lack of responsibility by parents, non-enforcement of laws by public officials, lack of public amusement and recreation facilities and automobiles. The committee found that the wage question had no material relation to a girl's downfall. The committee recommends, among other things:

That a morals court be established in cities of the first class with exclusive jurisdiction over all cases involving moral offenses.

That a law, similar to the Mann act, applicable between cities, villages and towns of the state be enacted.

That a permanent state police department be established in this state with power to investigate immoral practices and that local communities organize private associations to assist officers in the enforcement of laws.

Would Bar Rum from Dance Halls.

That the sale of liquor should be prohibited within or in connection with dance halls.

That a liquor license may be automatically revoked upon a plea of guilty or conviction.

That all hotels, rooming and lodging houses be required to secure license; that they keep permanent registers of the names of all guests, with penalties for using fictitious names.

That the publicity of ownership be established by requiring the name of owners on the front of hotels and rooming houses.

That the age of consent be raised from fourteen years in the case of any female and eighteen years in the case of a previous chaste character, to eighteen and twenty-one years, respectively.

Home for Women

That an industrial home for women be established to be equipped with hospital facilities for treatment of diseases, women convicted of immoral practices to be committed thereto for treatment and training.

That in cities of the first class three special classes for abnormal children be established in the public schools and that where necessary the state furnish free text books, meals and clothing to make compulsory education effective.

That social neighborhood centers be developed in connection with the school system.

That municipalities provide supervised amusements, particularly concerts, moving picture shows, etc.

That employers of domestic servants be required to furnish them a suitable room in which to receive company.

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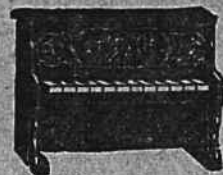
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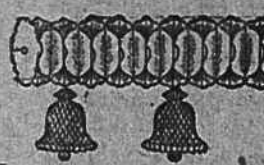
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ENGLISH SOLDIERS ARE GOOD FIGHTERS

Declares German Editor Who is
Serving as Lieutenant in
the Ypres Fighting.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—English soldiers are good fighters and resourceful, an editor of the Zeitung Am Mittag, who is serving as a first lieutenant in the German army, writes his paper in an account of the engagements around Ypres.

"Full of fight and confident of easy victory," he says, "our young regiments started to march against the enemy. We were quite certain that Providence had endowed the English with long legs to facilitate their running away faster. Thus we advanced by long and short marches through Flanders, the great cemetery. We were delighted with the beautiful landscape and with the inhabitants, whose language we soon managed to understand, even as they speedily came to understand ours."

"We thought of the English soldiers as the comic papers are wont to portray them. There were a few who warned us against possible underestimation of the enemy, but their misgivings were quelled by our pointing out that these were mercenary troops, hired at a few pence a day, bare of patriotism and incapable of sacrifice."

"Sooner than we thought we were upon the enemy. First we came upon a dead Englishman, then two wounded English officers, then an English prisoner. The prisoner naturally was of great interest to our soldiers. 'Wonder if the mercenary can shoot?' we asked ourselves. An hour later some of his comrades gave us an answer to that question. They gave us a clear, practical demonstration—such a clear demonstration that our battalion was reduced to half its original size in a few encounters. We suddenly realized that the English mercenaries could not be routed with a few hurrahs, and that these smooth faced gentlemen used the long legs not always for running away, but sometimes for desperate and dangerous charges."

"The English infantry which opposed us at Ypres must be considered among their best troops. They defended their position with energy and skill and when driven back tried again and again to recover the lost ground. In these endeavors they were supported efficiently by the fire of their field artillery. They

had also transported heavy naval guns to Ypres, and the English shells and shrapnel caused enormous damage among our troops."

"As the surrounding of the English forces by our troops made itself more and more felt, the English infantry tried again and again to break through our lines, particularly in the vicinity of Becelaere, though without success. In one of these attacks five hundred English soldiers and twenty officers fell into our hands."

"The English trenches were mostly so arranged as to be quite invisible to the naked eye. When we had got into the first trenches we were astonished at their systematic construction as regards depth, side protection against splintering shells, breastwork and flooring. The trenches were nearly all excellently arranged for a long stand. We were particularly astonished at the iron and steel work built into the breastwork. The floors were designed with an eye to maximum comfort. Our men captured there a great store of excellent preserves, corn beef and ham, and many also secured one of the shaving outfits which every English soldier carries."

"When we had taken a position it frequently occurred that we found a disproportionate number of dead to the very few living defenders. We soon discovered that a large number of the dead were shamming and these were easily tickled into life with a bayonet."

"In some cases the English had dug trenches but had not occupied them, and to deceive us had put large round turnips and similar objects along the breastworks."

Harz Mountaineers Are at the Front and Cannot Deal in the Songsters.

War has even put a tax on the singing of the little yellow breasted canary. So the Harz mountain warblers are 50 per cent more expensive this year than they were last.

The reason for this is not that the birds have gone on strike, not even that their haunts have been devastated by the war or that they are pining away in their mountain homes, but that there are no ships to carry them to America, no caretakers to accompany them, no men in the villages of the far-away mountains to market them and make the business deals that are necessary to get them into the agent's hands.

The bird fanciers of the Harz mountains are lying in the trenches soaked with rain and snow or marching into the jaws of death with their regiments. They were called hurriedly out of war, and they left the birds to the women and children to care for. But no agent visited the women and children to collect their warblers, for the agents also were at the front, and the companies, which formerly shipped 30,000 of the little singers each week have, since the opening of the war, shipped thousands less than they should.

Those that have arrived in this country are precious because the shippers have had to pay such a big insurance to get them here on account of the dangers of navigation. Consequently, the little yellow songster who last year was yours for \$3.50, now will cost you \$3.50.

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